Richmond



Enquirer.

BY RITCHIE & GOOCH.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1822.

VOL. XVIII .-- NO. 98.

The ENQUIGER is published twice a week, generally, and three times a week during the session of the State Legislature.—Price, the same as beretofore, Five Dollars per annun, payable in advance. Notes of chartered, specie-paying Banks (only) will be received in payment. The Editors will guarantee the safety of remitting them by mail, the postage of all letters being paid by the writers.

Ty No paper will be discontinued, but at the discretion of the Editors,] until all arrearages have been paid up.

Ty Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, small have a tenth gratis.

The Moover was games as that have a tenth grafts.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The One square, or test—First Insertion, 75 cents—each centinuance, 50 cents.

"." No Advertisement inserted, until it has either been pair or, or assumed by some person in this city, or its environs.

CARGO OF NEW ORLEANS SUGAR, THE brig Brazilian now lies off Turkey Island with a cargo of N. O. Sugar, to be sold soon after arrival, by February 26. 95—tf ROGERS & HARRISON.

THE Drig Brazilian now lies off Turkey Blaint with by Grayo of N. O. Sugar, to be sold soon after arrival, by February 20. 95—11 ROGERS & HARRISON.

VALUABLE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, AT AFCILON.

THE subscribers intending to decline the retail business, will sell at auction, under the superintendance of Oits, Danlop & Co. on WEDNESIAY, the 20th of March, at 11 o'clock, their ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, comprising as large and valuable an assortment as has ever been offered in this city.

Among them are the fallowing articles:

Best superfine Cloths, assorted colors,
6-4 and 4-4 Cetton Cambries
Superfine Bombarines, assorted colors,
6-4 and 4-4 Cetton Cambries
Superfine and common Dimities
Figured Nankeen Crape Robes
Do. do. Crapes
Figured Nankeen Crape Robes
Do. do. Crapes
Figured and Striped Levantines
Blue, White, Pink and Green Florence Silles
4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens
Supersine Furniture Calicoes
Long and Short Yellow Naukeens
Marseilles Vesting, elegant Calicoes
Long and Short Yellow Naukeens
Marseilles Vesting, elegant Calicoes
Figured and plain Muslins
Do. and do. Leno Muslins
Do. and do. Book do.
Russin Diaper and fine Irish do.
Flegant Damask Table Cloths.
Russia Dilling, Russia Sheetings
Brown Hollands, Plaids, Stripes
Chambrays, Brown Shirtings and Sheetings
Cotton Hose, Worsted do. &c. &c. &c.
TERMS—Under S 100, Cash ; over S 100, 4 and 6 months
credit.

(IT Should the Sale sot he concluded the first day, it will

credit.

[7] Should the Sale not be concluded the first day, it will be continued from day to day till closed.

JOHN & WILLIAM MILLER.

March 2. 97-408

CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED:

ONE HUNDRED Bushels Mountain & Northern Clove
Seed, and 15 Bushels Timothy Seed, for sale by,
WORTHAM & McGRUDER.

TRUST SALE.

In conformity with the provisions of a Beed of Trust, executed by Isaac Robinson, decensed, and Elizabeth his wife, bearing date on the 31st of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, of record in the county court of Goochland, for the purpose of securing to Samuel Dunn & Cocrtain sums of money therein mentioned, the subscribers, trustees therein named, or one of them, will proceed to sell at public anction, on SATURDAY, the 9th of March next, trustees therein named, or one of them, will proceed to sell at public anction, on SATURDAY, the 9th of March next, if fair, otherwise, the next fair day thereafter, at the bour of 12 o'clock, at the late residence of the said Isaac Kobinson, the following real and personal preperty, to wit: all the right, title, interest, and estate of them, the said Isaac Robinson and Elizabeth his wite, in the tract of land on which they then resided, in the aforesid county; also, one negro woman named Fanny, a negro girl named Lucy Christain, a how namy Charles, one sorrel horse, one grey ware, one cart, all the four barrels and timber on hand, all the stock of hogs and cows, four feather beds and furniture, and all the household and kitchen furniture, conveyed by the said deed, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the objects and purposes therein mentioned.

NOTHIGE TRUST SALE.

March 2.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken that establishment on the Hill known by the name of Richards's old stand, formerly occupied by Mr. Wesley Saunders; and being desirous to de justice to the same, thunks proper to make it known to his friends and the public in general—and hopes by strict attention and moderate charges to share with the crowd, tion and moderate charges to share with the crowd.

STRAY COW. STRAY COW.

LEFT the stables of the Union Hotel, on Sunday the 24th inst, a small red buffalo cow, with a wen on her right side. Whoever will give information where she may be found, shall be generously rewarded by the subscriber. March 2. 87-2w EDWIN PORTER.

JUST received by FET ER COTTOM, and for sale, THE PIRATE.

JUST received by FET ER COTTOM, and for sale, THE PIRATE, a Romance, by the author of Waverly, Ivan-hoe, &c.—2 volumes.

Also, Also, Cox's New American Dispensatory, and Vescy jun's Re-7 About 300 reams Writing and Letter Paper, different lities, &c. &c. March 2. 97—0t

NOTICE. A LL persons having claims age st the estate of GEORGE A PICKETT, Sen deceased, will bring them forward, properly authenticated, for settlement; and those indebted will please make immediate payment to GEORGE C. PICKETT,

March 2. 97—wif Acting Executor.

7RUST SALE. TRUST SALE.

In conformity with the provisions of a deed of trust executed by Hugh Watson deceased, and dated the 23d day of July, 1821, of record in the county court of Cumberland county, the subscriber, the trustee therein named, will proceed to sell at public action, on Weinsadog the 8th day of March next, if fair, otherwise the first fair day thereafter, at the hour of 11 o'clock, at Zach. Taylor's tavern in the town of Cartersville, the following real and personal property, conveyed by the said deed of trust, for the purposes therein mentioned, viz. a Tan-Yard with the stock on hand, all the fixtures, houses and attensits their unto belonging, including a garden adjoining the said town, being the same which was owned by Mr. John Cunningham deceased: also 4 horses, endone gly and harness, two colts, one wagoon and gear. 3 carts, 4 cows, 5 yearlings, 25 hogs, and mudry articles of household and kitchen furniture, and all the crop new growing on the plantation whereapon the said Hugh Watson resided.

RICHARD CUNNINGHAM, Trustee.

February 13.

NEW FASHIONS.

NEW FASHIONS. NEW FASHIONS.

JUST received and now opening at the Store of MARY SOUTHGATE, an extensive assortment of Hats & Bonnets of the newest fashions, not to be surpassed in neatness or elegance; among them are black and white Leghorn, velvet and straw bonnets, chinchila and henver hats: a great variety of feathers of the handsomest and most fashionable colors; plaid ribbons; braids, cuts, white wreaths and other head ornaments; wadding and trimming for pelisses; hair nets and frizettes; caps, capes, collarets and corsetts; Macassar, Russia and antique oil, which greatly contribute to the elegance of the head as well as the color of the hair;—Quirk's essence of Tyre for changing light or red color, red hair to a dark brown or black; and many other articles in the Millinery line too numerate.

On hand, a few ready made PELISSES—All of which she is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash.

Legborn & Straw Bonnets cleaned, died and trimmed.

A LL persons having legal claims or debts due them by the late Col. Jas. Byrne, will please present them immediately for payment, as the subscriber is desirous of closing his eliministration upon that estate.

December 13. 64-4f Adm'r of Jas. Byrne, dec's A LL persons who may yet have claims on the estate of the late Col. WILLIAM BYRI), are requested to commission them to me for examination, without delay, as I wish to dispose according to law, of the said estate remaining in any hands. I shall be in Richmond during the session of the Assembly, and will strend to any communication which may be made to meon the subject.

WILLIAM B. PAGE.

January 1, 71-tf Executor of Col. William Byrd. January I. 71—If Executor of Col. William Byrd.

MATTAPONY LAND FOR SALE.

HAVING determined to remove to the south, I shall did
pose of the tract of land on which I live, in Carolic
county, on very reasonable terms. The tract lies within also
three miles of Bowling Green, and comains 700 acres by r
cent survey—meanly all flat land, and of quality equal to a
on the river—About 30 or 50 acres of the tract is low ground
on the river shile of which a bank has lately been throw
up, to secure it from fundation. No tract of land in it
part of the country, combines more advantages—perso
however disposed to purchase, will view and judge for the
selves. If a sale as made in time, privilege will be given if
purchaser, to seed wheat this fall; if not, the subscriber w
sow the ground prepared, and sell it with the land.
Possession will be given first of January next, perha
sonner, if required.

ALLEN APPERSON.

Oct. 10

ALLEN APPERSON. AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

tory to E street, nearly opposite the New Banks, where continues to make his improved stationary and movent. Threshing Machines, Floughts, Scariffer and all kinds of Farming Implements, at reineral prices.

N. B. As to the superiority of the machinery, the most respectively effectively effectively for the machinery, the most respectively effectively effectively. The machinery is the most respectively effectively effectively.

REPORT

Of the Select Committee of Congress appointed on the 6th inst. to inquire whether it be neces-sary to modify or alter the law to encourage

FEBRUARY 22d, 1822. Read, and the resolution therein contained concurred in by the House.

The committee to whom was referred the resolution of the 6th inst. directing them to inquire whether it be necessary to make any modification of the law passed in the year 1813, entitled "An act to encourage vaccination," have had the same under con-

That the committee have not deemed it cessary to report the various reflections which have presented themselves upon the subject of vaccination, but feel a confidence in the belief, that the opinion heretofore entertained of its being a preventive of the small pox is well founded, and believe it one of the greatest benefits bestowed upon the country, and one which ought to be cherished by every

citizen of the republic.

They are aware, that a disease called by medical gentlemen varioloid, has, within a few years past, made its appearance in Europe—that it much resembles the small pox and, under similar circumstances, has been as fatal as that disease ever was-none are exempt from its influence, neither those who have had the small pox, nor yet those who have been exposed to the influence of the vaccine-but it is gratifying to find that the weight of authority seems to favor a belief, that all those exposed to the infection of the latter suffer much less than any others.

The committee have seen, with pain and egret, the occurrences which have lately transpired in the state of North Carolina, where the physicians in that part of the country believed the small pox to exist. These occurrences were of such a character as to claim their attention, particularly as the Unitted States' vaccine agent, appointed pursuant to the provisions of the act referred to in the resolution, seemed to create a doubt as to the efficacy of vaccine in the prevention of small ox, and left the impression equivocal, whether it was not his belief that it was the vario-loid disease in North Carolina, produced by some change in the vaccine matter, whilst on its way to a physician in that state, to whom he had sent it, or whether it had not assumed and easily understood. had sent to North Carolina through his own mistake, which at once relieves the fears of those who doubt the efficacy of the cow pox if there are any such-and dissipated the mist which hung over the subject, in the opinion of all who did not doubt.

It is proper to remark, that the disease called varioloid seems to partake more of the character of small pox than of vaccine, and that there is no fact, within the scope of their nquiry, to induce the committee to believe that vaccine ever has degenerated into varioloid. It is unquestionably true, that instances have occurred where persons have taken the small pox after having the vaccine, though such instances, are as uncommon as it is for persons to take the small pox a second time.

The tranquillity of settled belief has been disturbed by allusions to the difficulty of securfounded doubt as to its efficacy—but from the ignorance or carelessness of those who have used it, as it is well known that many benevolent persons throughout the community have taken upon themselves to vaccinate their friends and others, and, doubtless, have done much good-but if, in the progress of time, by want of care, the matter should have become spurious, there is not adequate experience to detect the change, and consequently some risk of exposing the person to small pox, thereby bringing danger to the sufferer and unjust reproach to the cow pox. This kind of inoculation, done by every individual who feels charitably inclined, if with care, is not disapproved of, though they are decidedly of opinion, that it would be much better to trust it to the judgment and care of the medical gentlemen of the country.

The Committee have deemed it not irrele-

vant to state a few prominent facts in regard to the effects of these diseases in different countries, which will more clearly shew the progress of opinion, and the advantages of vaccination. In the first place, it is proper to state that there is authority for estimating the deaths in the natural small pox at one in six; and, though a more intimate knowledge of that malady, together with any benefit arising from inoculation, may have put it more in the er of physicians to control it, yet, in Great Britain, where vaccination is less attended to than in some other European countries, fifty thousand persons are annually destroyed by it .- But, even there, by vaccination all agree the waste of human life has been lessened. It, not only secures the person from the small pox, but greatly lessens the danger to be apprehended from the varioloid disease, as may be seen by reference to highly respectable authority, which states that, at Milaw, in France, containing about eight thousand inhabitants two hundred vaccinated persons took the varioloid disease, and every one recovered, whilst two hundred persons who had no

been vaccinated were destroyed. In Denmark, by the care which the government has taken to cause the people to vaccinate, the small pox no longer exists. This remedy was introduced into that country about the year 1300, by laws which were vigilantly enforced. By these laws, it was ordered that no person should be received at confirmation, admitted to any school, bound apprentice to admitted to any school, bound apprendice to any trade, or married, who had not been vac-cipated unless they had undergone the small and two horses. The other two horses had cinated, unless they had undergone the small and two horses. pox. A just idea may be formed of the bene-fits which have resulted to Denmark, a coun-foothold on the abutment. The carriage was try where the preservation of human life is more the object of government care and soli

number of persons.

In Lombardy, in the year 1808, in Milan

Europe; and the journals of our own country bear testimony of its great and increasing good throughout the republic.

The Committee have viewed, with attention

and concern, the promulgation of opinions tending to lessen the just confidence of the community in the efficacy of vaccination, from the circumstance of their being present slight affections of the skin, ulceration, or vascular disease. They will not undertake to decide what may be the effect of diseases of this character upon the result of vaccination, when they have affected the constitution of the individual, but think it doing no violence to the opinions of those who have adopted such, to consider them as a class distinct from the mass lieve that the constitution of the individual vaccinated, with other causes, may vary the appearance of the disease in some degree, but not to change its character : to do that there would be partial causes, easily detected

that it was the genuine small pox matter he had sent to North Carolina through his own any exist. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject referred to them by the resolution of the 6th

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED

Washington, Feb. 14, 1822. "What with the discussion of the Marquis de Maison Roug's claim in the senate, and the debate upon the bankrupt bill in the house, the proceedings of congress for these few days past have become very dull.

The claim of Maison Rouge is for a tract

of land on the Washita, under a Spanish grant. It was, in the first instance, a simple contract between the Spanish governor of Louno doubt is entertained by your committee that proper attention will overcome every obstacle of that kind, eradicate every evil and finally triumph over prejudice itself. Some by the claimant. There is no patent in the reproach may have been prought upon vacci-nation—not however the result of any well of the senate has been occupied on this claim case. The reason why so much of the time is, that, if it succeeds, it will open the way for others of a similar nature, among which are Bastrop's and Houma's. It is rather singular, that this claim of Maison Rouge should have been suffered to sleep for nearly twenty years, and should now be brought up and pressed with so much vehemence.

"I have frequently mentioned to you the subject of the balance of trade; and recently dverted to the custom house returns showing, in the circle of trade, that the balance is in our favor. Referring to the tables communicated to congress, it appears that the excess of imports in our trade with certain countries for the year ending on the 30th of September, 1821, amounts to 11,276,907 dollars, and the excess of exports in our trade with certain other countries, for the same period, amounts to 13,665,565 dollars; so that there is a balance in favor of exports of 2,838,658 dollars. The trade with Great Britain is most against us; but the probability is, that our commerce with that country enables us, in some measure, to keep up the routine of traffic with other parts of the world. Thus, it appears, that we are not going to ruin quite so fast as some croaking politicians would have persuaded us; and that, on the whole, our

present system of trade is a very good one. "I know of no man that will be more staggered by this fact, than the Editor of the Aurora, whose columns have long groaned under the weight of lugubrious predictions that the United States were fast sinking into poverty from the circumstance of the balance of trade being so enermously unfavorable."

[Phil. Frank. Gaz. Copy of a letter to the Postmaster General.

Durham, Conn. Thursday Evening, February 21, 1822. Six:—The following are the particulars of he disasters which befel the northern stage this day at 11 o'clock. The small rivulet which crosses Durham street, about twenty rods north of the meeting house, is swollen to an unusual size by a rain storm which commenced last evening Immense cakes of ice were constantly descending the stream during the forenoon. The bridge was much shattered by them. As the stage was crossing it a part gave way, and precipitated it a bout twenty feet into a tremendous torrent among large cakes of ice and timbers. It carso far cleared the bridge as to preserve their dashed in pieces by the fall, the passengers were thrown from it, and all were burried

ear 1805 not one death occurred in the whole persons went into the large swamp which re- for evasion, and Thursday morning, on full tri- was necessary, nor to adopt other measures; Danish dominions from the small pox. Prussia ceives the rivulet in pursuit of the mails, baghas made many wise regulations favorable to gage, &c. After wading more than an hour has made many wise regulations lavorable to vaccination, which have produced highly beneficial results. Formerly the small pox was believed to destroy about forty thousand persons annually in that kingdom. In 1617, by this mild and entirely safe remedy, the deaths was reduced to two thousand pieces of the court, the shore. They had floated two thundred rods from the bridge. Their recovery this mild and entirely safe remedy, the deaths was reduced to two thousand pieces of the court, the shore of the shore of the court, the shore were reduced to two thousand nine hundred and forty, so that the proportion of deaths in a swamp, more than 1000 acres of which are now under water. The current is excessfrom small pox to those from other causes had been reduced from one in seren down to one in one hundred and four.

It is believed that the principality of Anspach, in Bavaria, containing a population of 256,406 individuals, lost five hundred annually in 1797, 1798 and 1799; and in the year 1800 there perished 1609 persons of that disease—but so clear and distinct have been the effects of vaccination, that, from the year 1809 to the but so clear and distinct have been the effects of vaccination, that, from the year 1809 to the year 1819, only five cases have occurred, and not one death.

In France, prizes are given to the surgeons who have annually vaccinated the greatest package separate with its own proper bill, Iu Lombardy, in the year 1803, in Milan and directed them Southern except those which belonged to offices in Connecticut. I extirpated the small pox. extirpated the small pox.

If the statements of intelligent travellers direct them more corectly than I could. ought to be taken as evidence upon a subject Some of the wrappers were beaten off by the offthis kind, there can be no doubt that vacice. Several of the Boston and Hartford

cination has operated the same beneficial effects in South America which it has done in is some confusion among those boundaries at this time .-- The newspapers are so much damaged that they cannot be saved. In many instances both wrappers and papers are beaten into one mass. Some of the pamphlets retain their directions. They will be forwarded by he next mail.

> Much praise is due to the inhabitants of Durham for their conduct on this occasion-They were active in attempting to save the passengers and the mails.

I am, with respect, &c.

FEB. 22.—The two passengers who were drowned have been found. One was from Masssachusetts; his name was J. Prentiss; the other was a Frenchman by the name of of the community. They are inclined to be- John Templar Palmer, recently from Boston.

> RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE. The following are the resolutions passed on the 16th inst. by the Chamber of Commerce :

The committee to whom was referred the sman pox epidemic in the neighborhood from whence it was sent. They have forborne to remark upon that transaction, as the vaccine agent has since ascertained and acknowledged that it was the genuine small pox matter he had sent to North Carolina through his own the conviction that the said memorial contains facts and remarks which are just; they therefore recommend the following resolutions:

Resolved, as the opinion of this Chamber, that the interest of commerce will be promo ted and the revenue of the country improved, by removing the existing restrictions on the West India trade, and that the shipping interest of our country will be greatly benefited, n as much as it will be the means of encreasing the number, variety and quantity of arti-cles for exportation, and of course encreasing the employment of our ships, and facilitating

our intercourse with foreign nations.

Resolved, also, as the opinion of this Chamber, that commerce flourishes most where it s most free; that the importance and value of the American commerce will be promoted

of this state in congress, to advocate the re- has no news from Turkey and Greece. and the supplement thereto, passed 15th May, is now become an exploded fabrication. 1820, which constitute what is denominated the restrictive system.

Resolved, that the foregoing resolutions be ransmitted to our senators and representaives in Congress, by the president of this [Balt. Tel.

CHARLESTON, February 23 .- His Britannie Majesty's ship of war Alhol, of 28 guns, Capt. for this place and New York. Left Havana with three sail under convoy, one an American brig for Philadelphia. The A. left at of Governor-General, appears certain; as alcan brig for Philadelphia. The A. left at Jamaica 17th Jan. the U. S. brig Enterprize, Capt. KEARNEY, to sail for New Orleans in three days. The Enterprize had destroyed one piratical vessel at Cape Antonio. The steam ship Robert Fulton was expected to arrive at Havana from New Orleans on Sun-

February 25 .- The U. S. schr. Porpoise, Lieut. Comdt. RAMAGE, with the U. S. schr. Revenge, Lieut. HAMMERSLEY, under command of the former, sailed in company on Saturday, for the coast of Cuba, in pursuit of Pirates. Success attend them!

The Light Spreads .- We received on Saturday the first number of a neat and handsome paper entitled "Huntsville Enquirer," pub-1st of February. As far as we can judge this part of some of the authorities of the two pro-Journal will be characterised by industry vinces, other causes have contributed to preand republican sentiments. There are now four papers published in Alabama.

SINGULAR ESCAPE.

It is not uncommon, in the Court of Sesions, when an old offender, or some one who is pretty manifestly guilty, gets clear, by some technical inaccuracy of the indictment, or partial defect in proof, for his honor the Recorder, before the prisoner is discharged and let out of the criminals's box, to give him a brief admonition of his offence, and caution him against exposing himself to be brought into similar disgraceful circumstances in future .-But when, on the other hand, a prisoner is found guilty, it is scarcely ever known that ahe is brought out to receive his sentence. A deviation from the practice in the latter par ticular, in a case before the sessions last week. gave occasion to an escape from justice, in a manner which, for interest, would not be unworthy of a place among the next turns and

al, was convicted of a gr. nd larceny.

His honor, entirely against the usual course, paused a moment in the business of the court, ty mashals, erect as their staves, stood in solemn array around the poor cutprit, and down the passage through the audience to the door. there was no time for punctilios. It was the fourth time he had escaped, by a heir's breadth the expanded clutch of justice. In a moment he was outside of his guards and off; and conjecture is uncharaticable enough to whisper, that he will not speedily be back again. [N. Y. Com. Adv.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 .- We perceive by an advertisement in the public papers, that all the property, real and personal, of the Vice President of the United States, is assigned over for the benefit of his creditors, and the large and elegant mansion house, now occupied by him in person, at Staten Island, is offered to be in person, at Staten Island, is offered to be sure the measures of Government. Persons rented from the 1st of April next, together with a spacious barn, stables, coach house and other outhouses, with extensive gardens, and about 800 acres of excellent land. As a pleasant retreat during the summer months, it New York. Such, of necessity, is the inter-course with Staten Island during the period ful head. A small number of turbulent and that vessels are required to perform quarantine, that, should it be opened as a genteel public boarding house, under proper manage-ment, there cannot be a doubt it would prove source of great profit to the proprietor, as well as a great convenience to the public.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 25 .- Capt WARD, a pas-

the public press proposed by the new French Ministers, is given in our preceding columns.

Your Majesty's Ministers have not succeed-These men pledged themselves, when seeking office, to dispense with the previous censor-ship, but actual possession of office appears to have had a wonderful effect upon their memory. They proposed to limit the exercise of the censorship, it is true, but jin place of the curtailment, they substitute a measure of increased severity, which enables Government to suspend or entirely suppress any journal which has not the good fortune to find favour in their sight. It is not probable that a Ministry got into power by the affectation of liber-eral views, should survive the insult offered to which it is impossible to govern a free peoplepublic opinion on the proposals of a law that completely extinguishes the liberty of the press, and with it aims a deadly blow at the constitution and the liberties of the country. no doubt is entertained by your committee that proper attention will overcome every obstacle of that kind, eradicate every evil, and some that proper attention will overcome every obstacle of that kind, eradicate every evil, and some the conditions had been fulfilled drawback of duties is allowed on exportation rious affair between some Turkish and Rus-German Papers, and a Dutch Mail, the lat-Resolved, that it be, and hereby is recom- accidental rencoutre. The Austrian Observ- which is usually and erroneously confounded nended to the senators and representatives er, from the 19th to the 22d Dec. inclusive, with the persons charged to transmit the orpeal of the laws passed the 18th April, 1818, story of the assassmaton of the Grand Seignor

There is no agitation in the funds this day.

important orders were issued, with reference perfectly convinced that the present Administo the Declaration of War by Russia, which is now hourly expected. [Morning paper.] We understand that Lieutenant-General

Sir Edward Paget, G. C. B. now command-BOURCHIER, arrived here yesterday, in 4 days ing the Forces at Ceylon, is appointed ComThe National Congress animated with from Havana, with about \$500,000 in SPECIE, mander in Chief in the East Indies, from the confidence inspired by the sentiments so that a Civilian will succeed the Marquis as Governor-General. [1b. Price of Stocks this day at 1 o'clock.—Con-

sols for Accounts, 77 3-5-7-8-5-8.

MADRID, DEC. CI. Message of the Cortes to the King on the seevents in Andalusia, presented to the King by a Deputation of the Cortes, on the 20th of December.

"Madrid, December 18, 1831."

NEW LAW OF THE PRESS.

"The Extraordinary Cortes, in taking into consideration your Majesty's Message of the 25th of November last, and the communications made by the Ministers on that occasion relatively to occurrences in Cadiz and Seville have discovered that if those evils were the shed at Huntsville, (Alabana) issued on the effect of error, ill-conduct or weakness on the nces, other causes have contributed to prepare the way for them, and that it is necessar ry that a remedy should be promptly applied quence of the declared dissatisfaction of the to prevent the recurrence of the evil, and to Chamber—the withdrawing of the late minisconsolidate public tranquillity. But seeing that your Majesty's royal authority was disregarded, and one of the most important principles of our fundamental law forgotten, the Cortes thought it was their paramount duty to secure the observance of the Constitution and obedience to the Throne, and they with pleasure recal to your Majesty's memory the satisfac tion which you deigned to express at the man-ner in which they acquitted themselves as to those two points in their expose of the 18th

"The Cortes considered it incumbent or ny thing is said to him, from the Court, till them, after having fulfilled their most important duty, to examine the causes which may have influenced the events in question, and other evils which require a prompt and radi-cal remedy. They have not forgotten that your Majesty deigned to invite them to contribute in the most effectual manner to the citude than almost any other, when it is known that the city of Copenhages alone, during the twelve years preceding the introduction of the vaccine, lost by the small pox five thought and five bundred of its introduction of the bundred of its introduction. In the constitution of the current together. One passenger rington or a Stephen Burroughs.

A young chap, of the name of Brown, who is the current together. One passenger rington or a Stephen Burroughs.

A young chap, of the name of Brown, who is the current together. One passenger rington or a Stephen Burroughs.

A young chap, of the name of Brown, who is the life of a George Barroughs.

A young chap, of the name of Brown, who is the life of a George Barroughs.

A young chap, of the passenger were that been an object of the very particular attention of the Police for a length of time, was proposed to the current together. One passenger rington or a Stephen Burroughs.

A young chap, of the passenger were the proposition of the Crown as well as the life of a George Barroughs.

A young chap, of the passenger were the proposition of the Crown as well as the life of a George Barroughs.

A young chap, of the passenger were the proposition of the Crown as well as the life of a George Barroughs.

A young chap, of the passenger were the proposition of the Crown as well as the life of the proposition of the Crown as well as the life of the proposition of the Crown as well as the life of the proposition of the Crown as well as the life of the proposition of the Crown as well as the life of the proposition of the current together.

A young chap, of the passenger were the proposition of the Crown as well as the life of the proposition of the Crown as well as the life of the proposition of the Crown as well as the life of the proposition of the Crown as well as the life of the proposition of the Crown as well as the life of the proposition of the construction of the Crown as well as the life of the proposition of the Crown as well as the life of the proposition of the Cro

but the Representatives of the nation are about to make a suitable return to your Majesty's confidence in communicating the result of their observations, in order that your Majesty, in your paternal love, may deign to provide for the wants of the nation.

"The disorders in Spain are principally occasioned by the conduct of some of her sub-

ects, but the Cortes cannot refrain from thinking that the conduct of your Majesty's Ministers has some share in causing them, although in an involuntary and innocent manner. They will not censure those acts of the Government which it is not their duty now to examine, and with which they are not well acquainted; they ground their opinions solely on results which are notorious, on the effect which they have produced on public opinion; and from those results they are of opinion, that by their errors Ministers have lost the confidence of the Spanish nation.

"The public expectation disappointed as to the discovery of the conspiracies whose reali-ty could not be disputed, the intrigues of foreign agents against liberty and the throne, the complaints of the administration of justice, the deplorable state of the finances, the uncertainty with respect to foreign affairs-all those things kept men's minds in a state of anxiety, when measures not sufficiently considered, or ill undestood, unfortubate incidents of which your Majesty is not ignorant, added their weight to increase suspicion, irri-tate the passions, and kindle discord amongst

part of the citizens. "Some persons had their motives for appre-bension, others pretexts to disturband censure the measures of Government. Persons will compare with any in the neighborhood of then seen to seek liberty in turnult, and anarful head. A small number of turbulent and ambitious men abused the credulity of some cities, and precipitated them into disobedience, and peaceable and respectable citizens were menaced and oppressed; several autho-rities were forced to yield to the factious, and the principles of the real liberty and good order were disregarded and scandalously abu-

sed.
"At the same time your Majesty is aware to what length the excess of liberty in writing and speaking has been carried, on the part of bas politely favoured us with London Papers to the evening of the 5th ult.—one day later with the Cortes, that the laws in this respect with the Cortes, that the laws in this respect have not been well executed by these who

ed in repressing those evils, as is most evident from the Message, in which your majesty has been pleased to call for the co-operation of the Cortes. Whatever may have been the cause, the fact is not to be doubted. The Cortes have no reason to call in question the good intentions of Ministers: they are aware they have not all an equal share in the complaints which have been made; but it often happens that good intentions, talents, and virtues, are not sufficient to obtain success, and success is often insufficient to conciliate esteem, without " The state of the nation requires a vigorous

Administration, which, inspiring every body with perfect confidence in its knowledge, zeal, patriotism, and love of public liberty, may be able to assist your Majesty in calming the passian soldiers on the Pruth, but was merely an the laws. The authority of the Throne itself, ders emanating from it, imperiously demands And the Cortes, to whom your Majesty's

glory and the splendour of your Crown are no less dear than the liberty and happiness of They remain steady.

The Government Offices were all bustle deem it a want of duty were they not to yesterday, and it is understood that several make it known to your Majesty that they are tration has not the moral force requisite for the successful management of the government of the nation, and the maintenance of the dignity and prerogative of the throne.

which the return of the Marquis of Hastings, which dwell in your royal breast, entertains a hope that your Majesty, in the exercise of your power, will deign to take those measures which the state of the kingdom so imperiously requires; it feels assured that your Majesty will acknowledge the purity of the motives which dictate this humble declaration, and that you will not entertain a doubt of the rea-diness of the Cories to co-operate with the coud part of the Report relative to the King in any thing which may conduce to the

Paris, Jan. 2 .- Great expectation was to-

day excited by a report which was spread in the morning, that Ministers had at last resolved to come forth from behind their veil of mystery and indecision, and to propose to the Legislature their new law for the Accordingly, though no ministerial communication was announced, great numbers of peo-ple proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies.--The late change of the Cabinet, in consequence of the declared dissatisfaction of the terial project of law, when it was about to be discussed on account of its repugnance to public opinion-and the known sentiments of many of the Ultras against any other project that should involve a previous censorship with which, nevertheless, it was supposed Ministers could not immediately dispense,) gave an extraordinary degree of interest to this first legislative essay of the new Ministry. It was presented to day. All the Ministers were present. The fruit of their protracted labours and renewed consultations cannot fail to inspire you with wonder, and may be considered as decisive of their fate. Their project has struck all the lovers of free discussion with horior. It embraces the ceosorship in certain cases, and introduces arbitrary power into the Courts when arbitrary power ceases in the censors. If the Court Royal, after a solemn sitting, and without a jury, thinks a journal conducted on bad principles, it may uspend, and even suppress it. Of course any Opposition Journal may, in the opinion of the Ministry, be considered as conducted in a bad spirit. I have not been able to get you a cony of the new faw, but the following in the